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world is frequently propounded in these days, and with this question these addresses purport to deal. Edward D. Page, the founder of the series, in the first, and perhaps the best, of the lectures, deals with "The Morals of Trade in the Making," and by insisting on the evolutionary character of business ethics, and pointing to the altered economic conditions, gives an affirmative reply to the question. George W. Alger takes up the subject, "Production," and shows in what a manifold variety of ways the producer can improve the condition of his employees and promote industrial justice. Henry Holt, in discussing "Competition," points to both its advantages and disadvantages, and concludes that "all forms of industry will gain in peace and prosperity from such advances in human nature as will do away with purposeful and aggressive competition, and that the incidental competition of emulation in methods and products will still be great enough to develop the effort on which progress must depend." A. Barton Hepburn, speaking on "Credit and Banking," and Edward W. Bemis, speaking on "Public Service," devote their attention to the opportunity and the need for honesty and public spirit in these branches of activity. The series is concluded by James McKeen's address on "Corporate and Other Trusts," in which he comes to the defense of the corporations, protests against unwarranted interference with them, and charges the individuals back of them with the real responsibility for such wrong-doing as takes place. The different attitudes taken by these men in approaching this problem and the variety of the opinions expressed are most suggestive, and should more than ever press home upon the business men of the country the great necessity for attacking the problem with increased determination and thought.

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*Colonization. A Study of the Founding of New Societies.* By ALBERT GALLOWAY KELLER. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909. 8vo, pp. xii+630.

The author has set himself the task, which he has performed excellently well, of writing a textbook, which shall provide the student with an account of the more salient facts and motives, economic and political, underlying colonization among ancient, mediaeval, and modern peoples. With a view to meeting the needs of students, he has elaborated his account of colonization in proportion as sources of information are unavailable for American students, and consistently with this purpose has omitted any treatment of British and French colonization as a whole, and of modern colonization in general except that of the Germans and Italians. In a bibliographical note the author states that he has not thought it necessary, nor indeed possible in general "to go behind a fairly limited number of secondary authorities, when these had once been selected with an eye to their essential correctness," and he has, therefore, based his account "almost entirely upon treatises rather than sources." It should be added, in justice to the author, that his examination of treatises appears to have been extended, and that he has in much of his work approached very close to original sources. The result is an account of colonization of great utility to the teacher, and well adapted to satisfy the interests of the general reader. The subject is approached from the side of the social sciences, rather than that of narrative history, and the economic motives underlying colonization have received special elaboration.